

# Introduction to M1 Session on VLMCs $\mu$

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- Muon Collider Motivation & History
- Introduce Muon Collider Types & Parameters
- Neutrino Radiation May Imply Site Constraints
- Topics to Come in this Session

# WHY MUON COLLIDERS?



Extend the energy frontier!



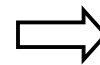
**Electrons**  
are too light

Discovery reach  
of a few TeV ?



**Protons** are composite  
& strongly interacting

Discovery reach of  
some 10's of TeV ?



**Add Muons,**  
though unstable

Discovery reach of  
~100 TeV (circular)?  
~1 PeV (linear)???

$$\begin{aligned} m_{\mu} &\sim 206 \times m_e \\ \mu &\rightarrow e \nu \nu \\ \tau_{\mu} &= 2.2 \mu s \end{aligned}$$

Muons have the highest potential discovery reach, using clean lepton-lepton collisions, so the successful development of muon collider technology will maximize the long-term potential of experimental HEP.

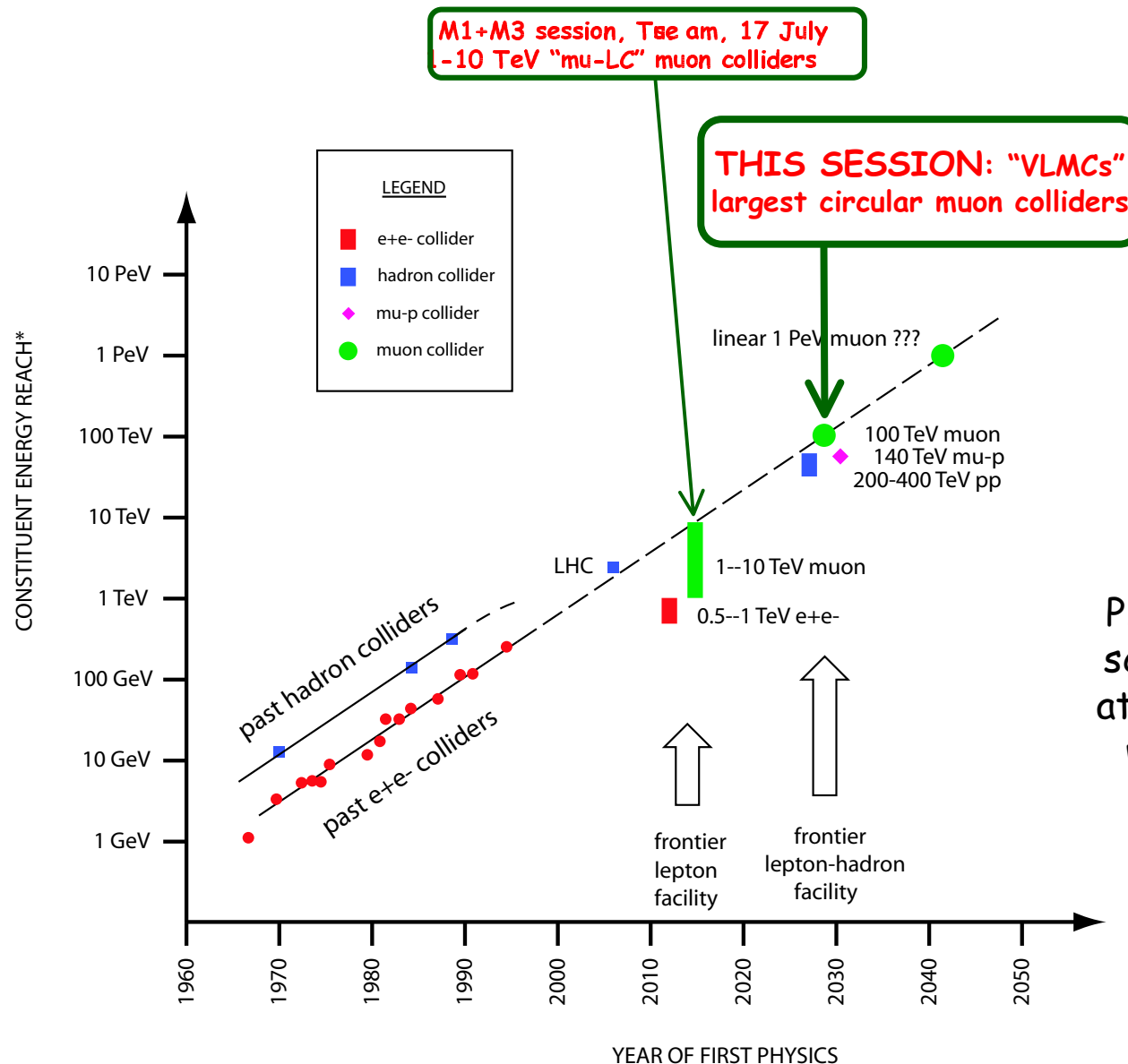
→ see following talk by Mike Berger

# History of High Energy Muon Collider (HEMC) R&D



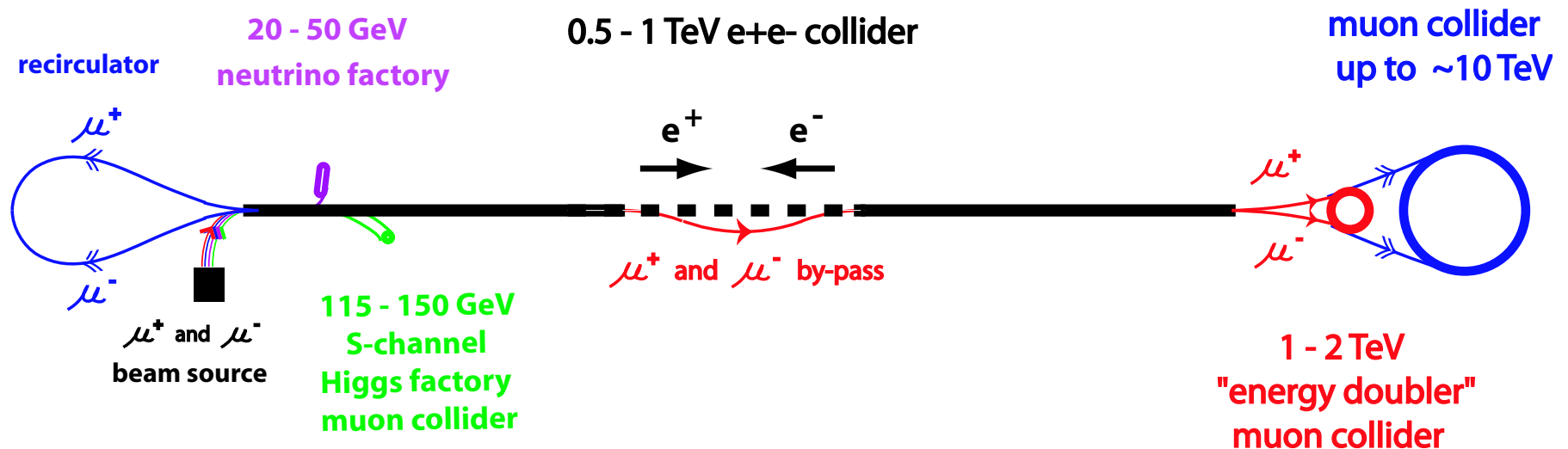
- 60's & 70's  $\mu^+\mu^-$  colliders mentioned (Tinlot, Budker, Skrinsky, Neuffer)
- 1981 ionization cooling (Skrinsky & Parkhomchuk)
- 1994 high luminosity para. (Palmer, Neuffer); meetings & workshops
- 1996 “ $\mu^+\mu^-$  Collider; a Feasibility Study” (83 authors)  $E_{\text{CoM}} = 4 \text{ TeV}$
- 1997 Muon Collider Collaboration forms, ~20-25 FTE
- 1998 positive recommendation from Gilman HEPAP sub-panel
- 1998+ co-existence with neutrino factory R&D
  - > Neutrino Factory & Muon Collider Collaboration
- 1999 “status report” (108 authors) Phys. Rev. Special Topics, Accel. Beams 2, 081001 (1999)  
HEMC'99 workshop  $E_{\text{CoM}} = 10\text{-}100 \text{ TeV}$  including  $E_{\text{CoM}} = 100\text{-}150 \text{ GeV}$  Higgs factory  
(was M1 session, 4 July am)
- 2000-01 6-Month Feasibility Study on HEMCs (CD here at Snowmass)

# MUON COLLIDERS MAY BE ESSENTIAL FOR CONTINUING TO ADVANCE THE ENERGY FRONTIER AT THE HISTORICAL RATE



Plausible "straw-man"  
scenario for progress  
at the energy frontier  
with muon colliders

# mu-LCs: MUON COLLIDERS USING AN $e^+e^-$ LINAC FOR ACCELERATION

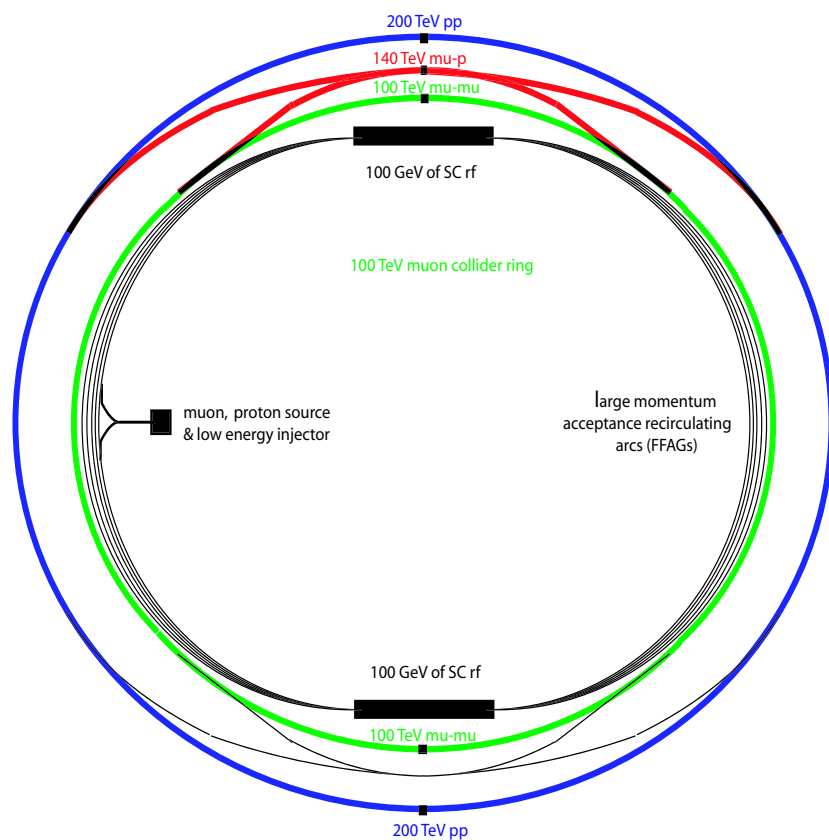


To be discussed in M1+M3 joint session, Tuesday am, 17 July

# VLMC Scale ~ VLHC, & Could Even Share Facility



Schematic Layout showing Acceleration,  
Muon Collider, Proton Collider & mu-p Collider



## Example of VLMC + VLHC symbiosis

(BJK talk, M4 session, last Thursday)

- ✓ common magnet R&D
  - ✓ same tunnel, or side-by-side
  - ✓ common acceleration to  $\sim 50$  TeV/beam
    - full energy for muon collider
    - $\sim \frac{1}{2}$  energy for hadron collider
  - ✓ mu-p collisions at  $E_{\text{CoM}} \sim 140$  TeV
- (BJK talk, M5 session, Tuesday am, 10 July)

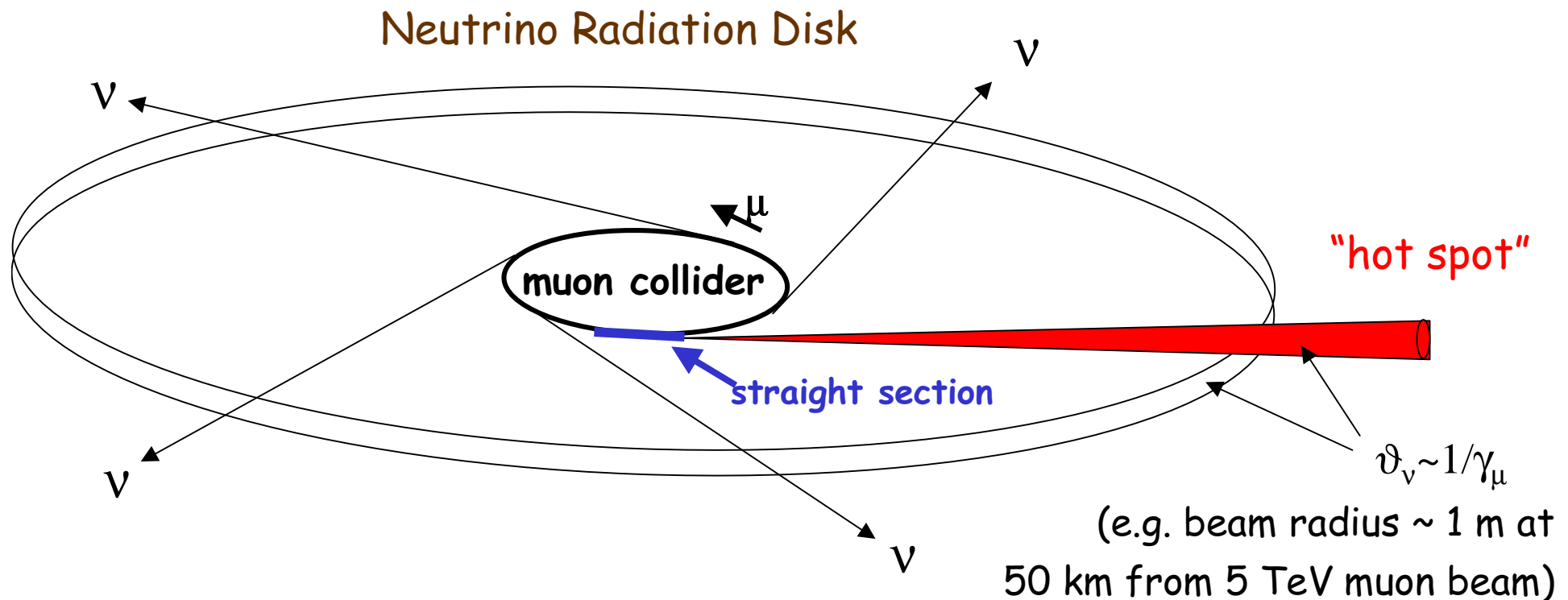


## (SEE STRAW-MAN VL $\mu$ C PARAMETER SET @ 100 TeV)

$$\text{Luminosity} = 2 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

synch. radiation = 44 MW - defines this to be max. energy  
scale for circular machines

# NEUTRINO RADIATION => VLMC SITE CONSTRAINTS (1 of 2)



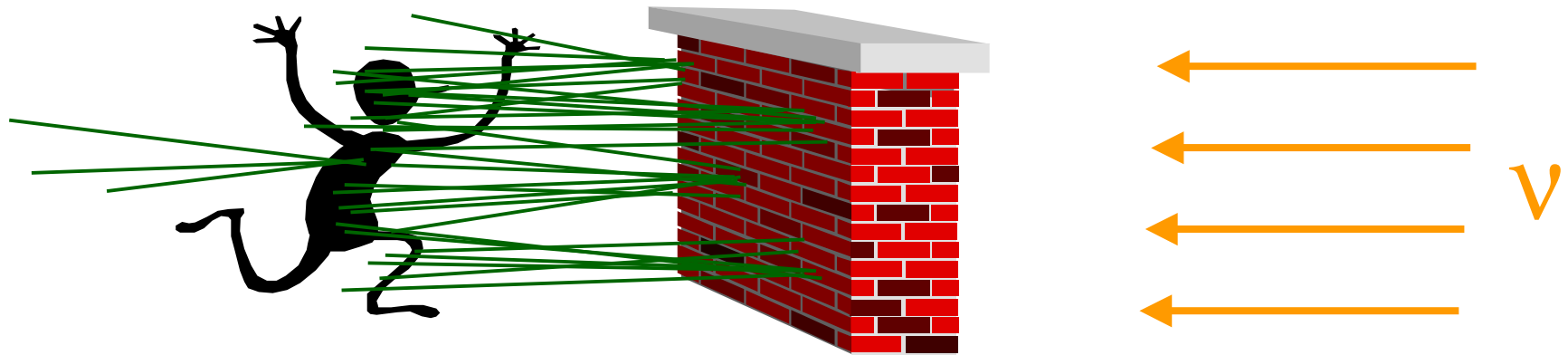
neutrino production:  $\mu \rightarrow e \nu \nu$



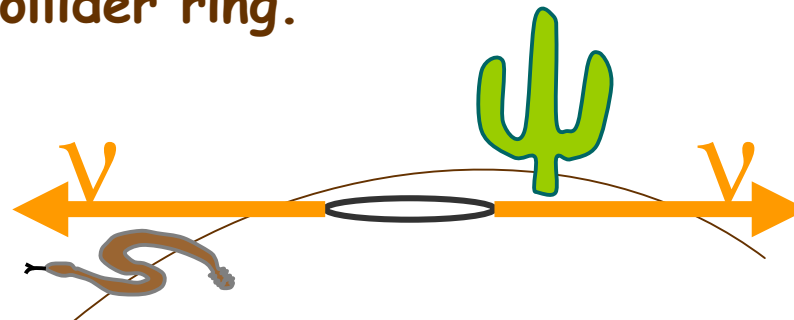
# THE OFF-SITE RADIATION CONSTRAINT



Radiation dose from charged particles from neutrino interactions in the surroundings ...



The predicted dose rises sharply with collider energy => a VLMC will need to be located at a very isolated site where no-one is in the plane of the collider ring.



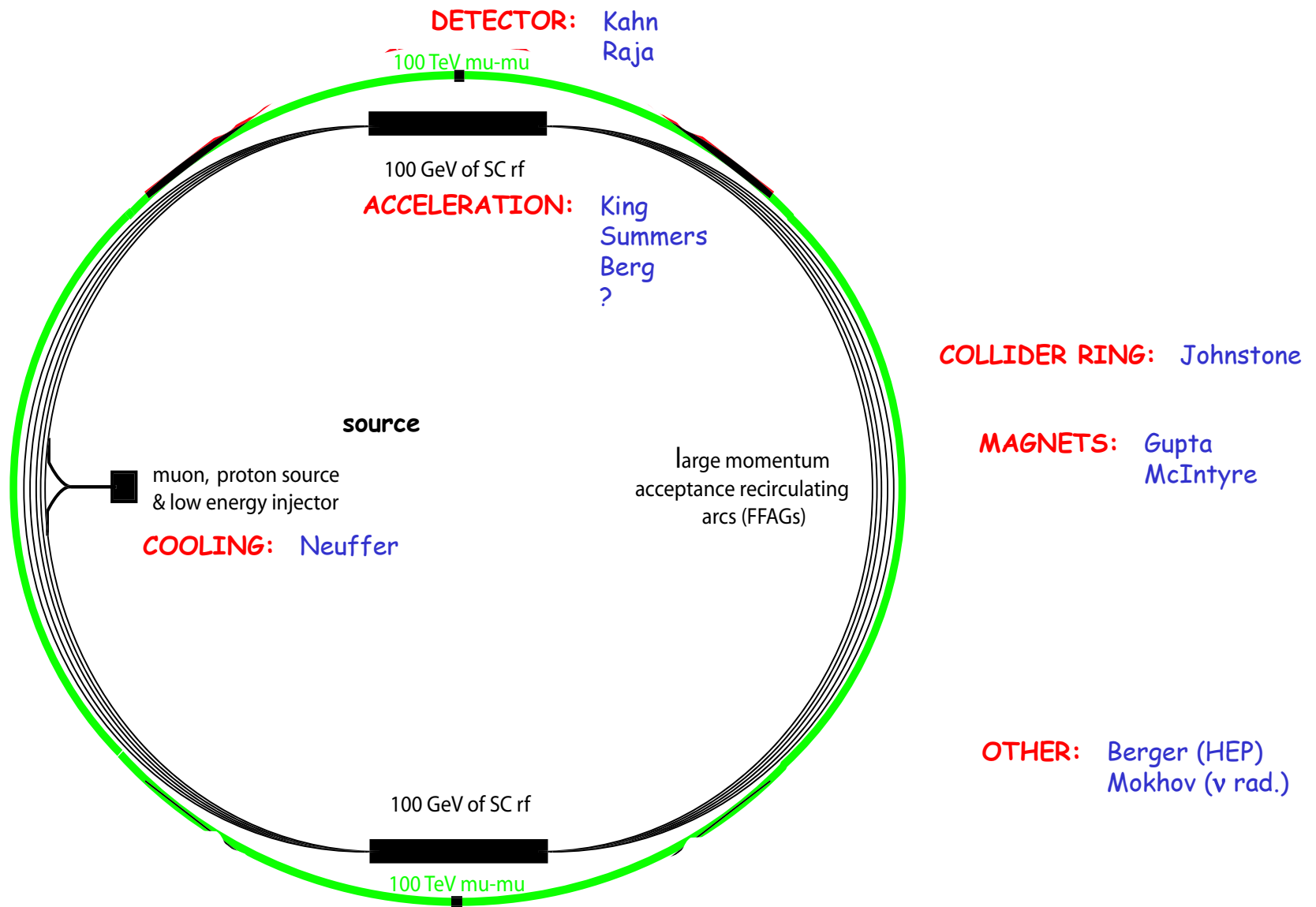
→ see Mokhov talk in this session

# EXAMPLE SITE IN A "NEUTRAL" COUNTRY



... operated with Global Accelerator Network

# TOPIC FOR THIS SESSION: PLAUSIBILITY OF (CIRCULAR) MUON COLLIDERS TO 100 TeV ENERGY SCALE

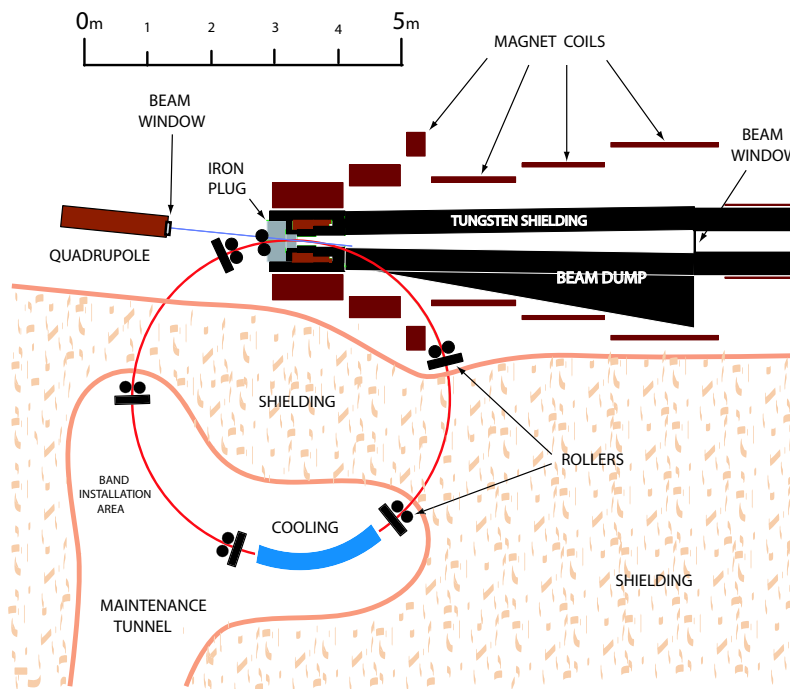


# TARGETRY



- slated as the “other” main challenge (with cooling) for generic muon colliders in, e.g., 1999 APS Conference => lots of R&D including liquid mercury jet and radiative graphite targets
- now looks very manageable, e.g.:

(was T4 Session yesterday)

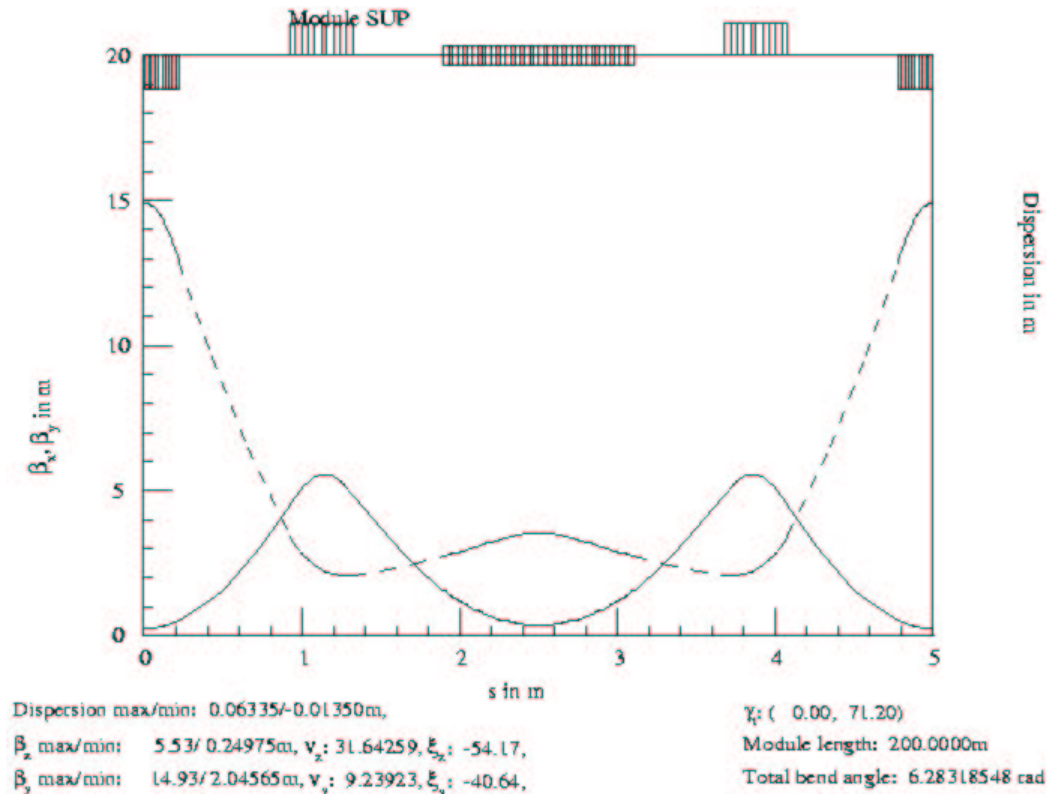


Ref. BJK, Mokhov, Simos & Weggel,  
“A Rotating Metal Band Target for  
Pion Production at Muon Colliders”,  
Proc. 6-Month Study on HEMC's  
(available on CD here at Snowmass)

- in detailed MARS + ANSYS stress simulations, Ti-alloy target has von Mises stress only 10-14% of fatigue strength for a multi-MW pulsed proton beam that produces  $4 \times 10^{12}$  mu/sign/bunch (~max. for muon collider parameters)
- engineers think it can be designed, built & operated

# ACCELERATION IN FFAGs $\mu$

Acceleration will be the main cost driver for VLMCs. Cost reduction  
=> acceleration in (e.g.) FFAG lattices. (Lattices of SC+fast-ramping  
magnets are also under consideration - Summers, Palmer.)



FFAGs invented by Symon in early '50s  
resurrected for muon colliders by:

Mills  
Johnstone  
Garren  
Trbojevic  
Courant  
Keil  
Autin  
Schonauer

Machida, Mori et al. (KEK v fact.)

The figure shows a module of an FFAG lattice for 10->20 GeV by Trbojevic (+ Courant & Garren). Trbojevic expects such FFAG lattices to work well at very high energies (work in progress - we will know soon).

# ACCELERATION STRATEGY

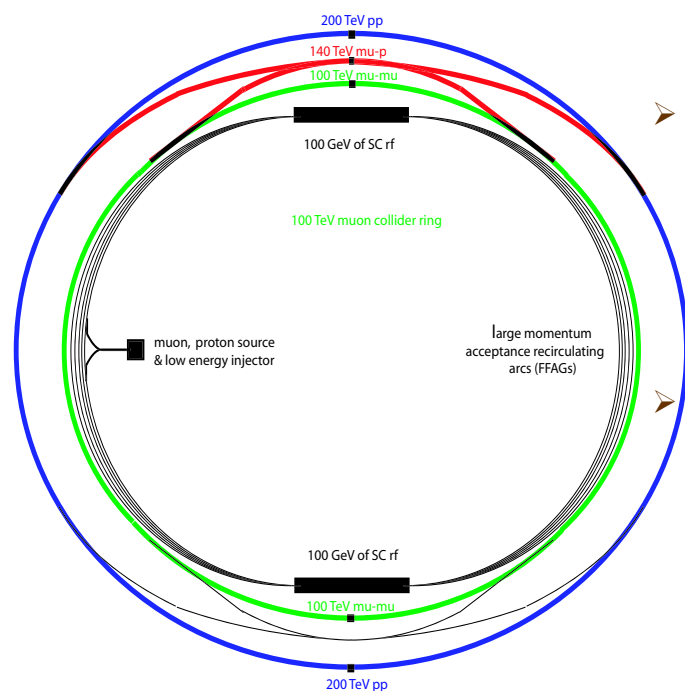


➤ ~200 GeV/turn of SC rf cavities, matched to beam for high efficiency

- 50 TeV/200 GeV => 250 passes

- Padamsee calculated 53% (10 TeV) or 33% (100 TeV) efficiencies for HEMC'99 parameters

Schematic Layout showing Acceleration,  
Muon Collider, Proton Collider & mu-p Collider



➤ multiple recirculating arcs of FFAGs, each providing a factor of 2+ in energy

- all arcs have same transit time => matched to rf

- $1000 \sim 2^{10} \Rightarrow 10$  FFAG arcs, or less

➤  $\sim e^{-1}$  is non-decaying fraction loss for 100 GeV -> 50 TeV/beam

=> need  $1.9e12 \rightarrow 0.7e12$  muons (OK)